

BY AUTHORITY.



Interior Department.

M. Kaanu, Esq., is this day appointed an agent to grant marriage licenses for the district of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

CHAS. T. GULICK,
Minister of Interior.

Interior Office, Dec. 3, 1884. 301 wde23

Office of Governor of Oahu,
Honolulu, Dec. 8, 1884. }

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that every Commission heretofore issued to any person for the appointment of unpaid Constable, on the Island of Oahu, is hereby revoked and cancelled from and after this date.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Governor of Oahu.

Office of Governor of Maui,
Lahaina, Dec. 8, 1884. }

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that every Commission heretofore issued to any person for the appointment of unpaid Constable, on the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, is hereby revoked and cancelled from and after this date.

JNO. O. DOMINIS,
Governor of Maui.

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THE PACIFIC
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, December 9, 1884.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S MESSAGE.

The last general message which the present President of the United States will have the opportunity of addressing to Congress was delivered on the 1st inst. It is not quite so lengthy as some previous messages, and is especially curt in its references to the relations of the United States with foreign countries. It refers to our own country in the following brief, but satisfactory sentence: "The Government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing Reciprocity Treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that country with the American system of States, should, in my judgment, be favored." At the same time it shows clearly that the policy of the Administration has been to grant to other countries similar commercial privileges to those which we have hitherto solely enjoyed. The Reciprocity Treaty with Mexico is recommended as one of the first measures for consideration. The statements which have appeared in the press as to the convention negotiated with Spain are confirmed, and its object is stated to be "to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves" (United States) "scarcely less intimate than the commercial movement between our domestic ports," as well as to do away with certain burdens inflicted on shipping in the Spanish possessions in the East, which have always been a source of great irritation to ship owners. With Canada also a treaty of commercial reciprocity has been negotiated. Its terms are not stated, but it is to be promptly laid before the Senate. A paragraph about the "Spanish American Commission" also indicates the feeling of the Administration in favor of pushing commercial relations with Central and South America. When all these countries are taken into the fold of American commerce by a ring fence of reciprocity treaties the treaty with Hawaii will still be valuable to the United States—but what will it be worth to Hawaii? Another treaty, which may be called a commercial one, is announced in this message. This is with the State of Nicaragua. It authorizes the construction "by the United States" of a canal railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan Isthmus. Sixty miles of the river San Juan and all Lake Nicaragua are included in this concession. This seems to be a wise precaution against the chance of any trouble arising in regard to the navigation of the Panama Canal, and a much more sensible one than that attempted by blustering interpretations of treaties to mean what they do not mean, which was attempted under President Garfield's administration. Mr. Blaine then contended that the bank of the Panama Canal must be

part of the coast line of the United States. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been more discreet, and has virtually secured a coast line nearer home, with which no European power will seek to meddle.

Of those parts of the message which refer to the international affairs of the States, only a few are of any interest here. The President desires to see the Diplomatic and Consular service increased to meet the extended area which twenty years last past have developed for it. The total ordinary revenue of the country for the past fiscal year was \$348,519,569.52, and the expenditure \$290,916,483.83. The estimated receipts for the current year are \$330,000,000, and the expenditure \$290,629,301.16. The President recommends the "immediate suppression of the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates; also the withdrawal from circulation of the one and two dollar notes. He also proposes that the fineness of subsidiary silver coins be raised to equal that of the standard dollar. "One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of Congress for solution," says the President, is to find effective means of increasing the foreign trade of the country. He recommends that the National Banks be allowed to issue notes up to the face value of their deposited bonds. He earnestly urges increased attention to and expenditure upon national defenses, both by shore fortifications and the creation of a navy, and as an accompanying measure, the entering into contracts for the manufacture in the United States of a large number of heavy guns. In reviewing the affairs of the Postoffice Department, he again recommends the reduction of postage on drop-letters to one cent and a large extension of the system of free delivery.

There is nothing strong or startling in the message. It deals almost exclusively with facts from the past and propositions for the future, with little comment on the one and little argument in support of the other.

THE CURRENCY.

The figures which we have presented as to the circulation of various countries, including this Kingdom, have been variously commented upon. We derive from them the conviction that there is not the slightest reason to believe that there exists any necessity to send out of the country more silver coin than will be used for the purpose of providing gold to redeem the silver certificates.

Objection has been taken to our figures, on the ground that there is actually more silver in circulation than our estimate of the available amount, viz: \$610,473. The silver actually circulating may be assumed to be \$727,000, that being the amount of the Kalakaua coinage of one million, less \$273,000 of it, which is on special deposit in the Treasury. It must be noted, however, that in our estimate of what will be left when provision in gold is made for all the Treasury Certificates we included the loss on the conversion, which we placed at not less than \$150,000. All this will have to come out of the coin in circulation, and we assumed that it would be taken from the silver, because the figures we presented lead to the conclusion that there will be a rather short supply of gold to provide a circulating medium here equal in proportion to that of other countries, whilst on the other hand, if the silver in circulation is not reduced to something like the figure we named there will be an excess of it.

Nothing but an unreasoning scare will, in our opinion, prevent \$600,000 of silver coinage circulating here without loss or inconvenience to any one. Something approaching such a scare has, however, already been created, and, in the face of popular feeling, theoretical opinions, no matter how soundly based, will carry but little weight. It is not so much that silver is so very plentiful as that gold has not yet worked into circulation. A very little readiness on the part of any one to exchange gold for silver would quickly restore confidence. Our bankers and large firms are each afraid to move in this direction. As we have already stated on Monday last, the sum of \$12,500 in silver was withdrawn from the

Treasury for shipment to the other islands. Had even this small sum been purchased from those business men who were hampered with silver and wanted gold to pay their debts with, the transaction would have gone a long way to allay the feeling of apprehension that has arisen.

An appeal is made to the Government by the Chamber of Commerce to lead a helping hand. We trust that whilst refusing to adopt the particular course which the Chamber inclines to recommend the Government will see their way to assist the smaller class of traders, who are the people on whom the pressure is being put, to cope with the difficulty which the change in the law has placed them in. Matters will soon right themselves if a little help be now extended. All to whom wages and salaries are due are on the alert to demand gold, and a few weeks will see gold freely in circulation.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

We publish to-day a full report of Mr. Blaine's speech made at Augusta, Me., after his defeat in the Presidential election became known. It is by no means the sort of speech we should have expected from the ex-Secretary of State and the author of the volume of "Twenty Years in Congress," which was published during the election campaign. The Democratic party in the United States have often been twitted with the disposition to bring the "bloody shirt" into their discussion of party politics. Here in this speech of the Republican leader we have the "bloody shirt" wildly flaunted, and if we could believe that what we here read were really the keynote of Republican politics we should look for a repetition of what followed the election of Lincoln with the parties reversed. The aim of all the best elements of both parties has been to sink the idea that North and South are still arrayed against one another and the tendency of all they have been endeavoring to do has been towards the obliteration of that too significant line of demarcation. Mr. Blaine's speech appears to be outrageously traitorous to all the best American sentiment and to the ideas of the vast majority of that great party which has made him its standard bearer. He passes over all personal matters and appears to take his fate like a man, scarcely even alluding to that defection of individual members of his own party, which really caused his defeat. But in point of fact, he bears his defeat badly, and rails at the victorious party as at treacherous enemies, so utterly without principle that to take up arms against them would be wholly justifiable; and it is not the party as such that is the object of his invective, it is "the South, the South"—that is the red rag that makes this Republican bull bellow and stamp. To say the least of it, it is all very bad manners and unjudicious for his own sake; to say all that arises to the mind as one peruses the speech it is inflammatory and decidedly mischievous. We cannot believe that its sentiments will have the support of any large section of his party. If they were there would be some troublous days to come for the Union. Let us hope that the new President will prove himself as wise and conciliating and as thoroughly imbued with the spirit of genuine reform as his admirers say that he is.

AN EXPOSE.

It is not often that the personal prejudices of those who edit newspapers is permitted to crop out in the editorial columns of the paper for which they write.

When it is done it generally betrays an ignorance of the ethics of journalism that is to be pitied, and sometimes it is of a nature to be condemned.

In this manner do we propose to deal with the manner with which the *Saturday Press*, in its last issue, treated the effort made by the Fire Department to enable its members and their families to hear Mrs. Leavitt on the subject of temperance last night.

The editorial management of the *Press* was notified at an early date that the movement was on foot, and promised to assist it (as a matter of

course), and from the extended notice that that sheet had made of the lady lecturer's labors here up to that time there was no reason for believing that it would go back on its own accord.

For some time past the *Press* has posed as the exponent of the Beautiful and Good, and it has been credited by many with being honest in its convictions, and has thus been tolerated even when it was the most abusive and quarrelsome. But now its editor, by attempting to cast a slur upon a popular temperance movement here, has shown himself in his true light. He has deliberately given rein to his jealousy, and stultified himself and the paper which he edits by pointedly avoiding any other allusion than that of a brief paragraph in the obscure *Guide* to one of the most popular efforts in the cause of temperance that has been started here for years.

We may add that the movement itself was not injured in the least by this attempt of the *Press* editor to kill it by neglect. On the contrary, being relieved of the incubus of his advocacy, it is likely to have a greater and more lasting popularity than it would otherwise have enjoyed.

CAUSES OF FIRES.

In Honolulu, within the past three months, three fires have started in closets in which clothing was hanging. Of these, one was extinguished without any alarm being given, the second resulted in the destruction of the dwelling in which it originated, and the third—Wednesday—was only prevented from destroying the handsome building in which it started, by the presence of mind of the ladies in charge of the institution, the active exertions of the girl pupils, and there being plenty of water on hand.

In none of the cases cited has the question, how did the fire originate? been satisfactorily answered. Rats and matches are the suppositious agencies, and no doubt many of the so-called mysterious fires owe their origin to a conjunction of these two causes. But there is another danger that lurks in closets that is not an uncommon one here, where kerosene is so freely used, and that is from spontaneous combustion. Oily rags are very dangerous when tucked away where their latent heat can be developed, and the warm, dry corners of cupboards and closets are just the place to nurse them into combustion. Hence it follows that housewives should see to it that all oily cloths and rags should be kept in plain sight, if kept at all.

The promptness with which the fire Wednesday was extinguished illustrates forcibly the value, in fact imperative necessity that exists for all two story dwellings being provided with at least one water tap in the upper hall, and care should be taken that the whereabouts of the garden hose at night should be ascertained. Many an otherwise disastrous conflagration has been checked by a little attention being paid to these small things.

THE PISTOL.

It is significant that in all the talk in the papers in the United States over the late shooting affray in San Francisco, there is not a word said concerning the practice of men going about their daily avocations armed.

The question is discussed as to whether there was the intent to shoot before the two men met, and reference is made to Mr. De Young's hand seeking his pistol pocket, while the fact that one, certainly, and both presumably were armed is taken as a matter of course in the United States.

Time was, and not so long ago either, when if a man was shown to have been armed when he sought an interview with one with whom he had a quarrel, and shooting followed the encounter, it told against him with damaging effect; now the only question mooted is whether he intended to use his weapon, the fact that he had one is apparently taken for granted.

There are circumstances under which it is right that men should be prepared with weapons to defend themselves, as for instance when travelling amongst savages; but in civilized countries, and in enlightened communities, the carrying of a pistol

concealed should be as rare as the wearing of it openly is. Until such is the case, all must expect too often to be horrified by accounts of the hasty use of the pistol.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Government has received advices from Mr. R. W. Irwin from which it is learnt that he is pushing with vigor, and successfully, the arrangements for Japanese immigration, and receiving the cordial help of those official people in Japan on whose countenance and good will so much depends in regard to the success of recruiting operations. Various matters have, however, caused delay. Arrangements have been made for the transport of 800 instead of 600 as first announced as the pioneer lot, and they are to come by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s January steamer direct from Yokohama to Honolulu.

TEMPERANCE EFFORTS.

It is with much satisfaction that the announcement is made that Mrs. Leavitt, Vice-President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has been so earnestly laboring in the cause of temperance in this city, has accepted an invitation from the officers of the Honolulu Fire Department to deliver a lecture next Monday evening to the members of the Department and their families. It is understood that arrangements will be made by which those who have not yet heard the lady will be enabled to do so on that occasion, preference being given, in seating the audience the "fire-laddies" and their wives and daughters.

The Printers.

It is made known through the columns of a contemporary and this paper that a Gospel Temperance meeting will be held not far from this present place of writing, at an early date, and "printers are especially invited to be present." This is as it should be. It is quite time that the claims of the honest printers to consideration should be entertained, the benefits that he quietly and unostentatiously confers upon mankind be publicly acknowledged. It is taken for granted that by the word "printer" is meant the whole army of martyrs who toil daily and nightly at the "case" and at the press to enlighten the world. It is well known that they do this out of sheer love for humanity. Thousands who start back in horror at the charges made for advertising will bear testimony to this alleged disinterestedness being a fact, and other thousands who request a "local notice" gratis will tell you that the "printer" is the only man he knows of whose time and services are to be had (or asked for) for nothing. No wonder, then, that they are a sober, long-suffering class, just the ones to grace a temperance meeting. It is gratifying to know they are "specially" invited, and there is no doubt they will all respond to the call.

Celestial Views.

Mr. W. Henderson, who is at present occupying half of Mr. J. E. Wiseman's office on Merchant street, has among his large assortment of books and diagrams two sets of fifteen astronomical plates by Mr. E. L. Trouvelot. These plates, which are beautifully finished and mounted, were exhibited to His Majesty, at the Palace, on Wednesday last; also to His Excellency W. M. Gibson, and many others of our leading men. They are taken by a process known only to the inventor, Mr. Trouvelot, who has been offered \$15,000 for his secret, but who prefers to maintain it. Only 1500 sets of these diagrams have been issued, 500 of which were sent to England, 500 to the United States, and 500 to France. Mr. Trouvelot was formerly connected with the Observatory of Harvard College, a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Selenographical Society of Great Britain in charge of the Government Expedition to observe the total solar eclipse of 1878. The plates are faithful and lasting copies of the celestial bodies they represent, and with the descriptive manual that accompanies them, form a series of charts that have great educational value, besides being beautiful works of art. A set, costing but \$80, should be secured by Punahou College.

Lahaina Notes.

Weather dry and hot, streets dusty and unpleasant. Court in session during the week, calendar not a heavy one.

Turton's mill, at Lahaina, commenced grinding last week. The prospects good for a heavy crop.

Russian farmers, unable to sell their wheat for the cost of production, are in a distressed condition.